CURRENT ISSUES AND REMEDIAL MEASURES OF JUDO IN INDIA

By

Mohammad Rabbani

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Synopsis

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Abstract

This study will investigate the prevailing challenges and will formulate strategic remedial measures for the advancement of Judo in India. It will offer an in-depth analysis of key components influencing the sport's development, including organizational structure, athlete performance at the international level, financial mechanisms, infrastructural availability, and the role of media in promotion. Data will be collected from 200 purposively selected participants—comprising national-level judo players, coaches, and administrators—using structured questionnaires and interviews. The findings are expected to reveal significant shortcomings such as underdeveloped training infrastructure, minimal media exposure, constrained financial support, and inefficiencies in the administrative framework governing the sport. The study will emphasize the urgent need for policy reforms, investment in infrastructure, athlete welfare programs, and proactive media engagement. By addressing these systemic issues through practical and context-specific interventions, the research will aim to support the sustainable development of Judo in India and enhance its stature in the global sporting arena.

Keywords- Sports Administration, Financial Support in Sports, Sports Infrastructure, Sports Policy Reform, Remedial Measures in Sports, Judo Development.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Judo is a martial art that was developed in Japan during the late 19th century by Jigoro Kano, a master of jujitsu. Kano founded the Kodokan Judo Institute in 1882 and began teaching his new martial art to students. Judo is derived from the ancient Japanese martial art of jujitsu, which involves grappling and throwing techniques to subdue an opponent. (Ohlenkamp, 2006)

One of the goals of Judo is to use an opponent's strength against them, rather than relying solely on one's own physical power. This makes Judo an efficient and effective martial art for people of all sizes and abilities. The word "judo" can be translated to mean "the gentle way," which reflects the martial art's focus on using minimum effort to achieve maximum results.

Judo has since become a popular sport worldwide, with the International Judo Federation (IJF) being established in 1951. Today, Judo is an Olympic sport, with competitions held in various weight classes for both men and women. (Hoare, 2008)

The IJF was originally composed of judo federations from Europe and Argentina. Countries from four continents were affiliated over the next ten years. Today the IJF has 200 National Federations on all continents. There are over 20 million people around the globe who practice judo, according to the IJF and present president of IJF is Marius vizier. Headquarters of IJF in Budapest Hungary. (*IJF.Org - International Judo Federation*, n.d.)

Apparently and understandably, the beginning of JUDO in India is shrouded in mystery. The first definite written reference of Judo Coaching available in Kodokan refers that Gurudeva Ravindranath Tagore arranged demonstrations and coaching of Judo at Shantiniketan in 1929 by Mr. Takasaki, a Japanese Judo Coach to India. This unforgettable, historical and marvellous union of outstanding personalities in two different fields was blesses with the formation of a special poem, on Judo, written by none other than Gurudeva Ravindranath Tagore himself. (*ABOUT JFI*)

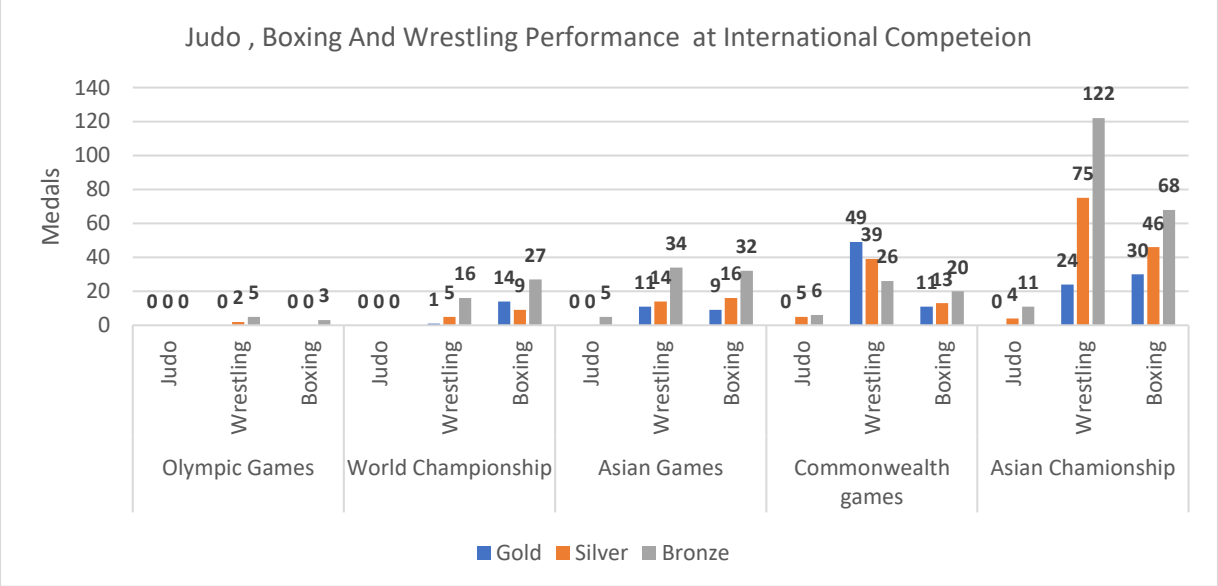
The formation of Judo Federation of India in 1965, considerably accelerated the growth of Judo in India. In this period of great change and progress, contributions made by Dr. S.A. Pisolkar, Shri. Sheri Dhawan and Shri. L.K. Daga, was outstanding and unforgettable. (*ABOUT JFI*, n.d.)

During the same year, the International Judo Federation gave affiliation to this newly constituted body. And present president of JFI is Pratap Singh Bajwa. And the location of the headquarters JFI in New Delhi. The first National Judo Championship was held at Hyderabad in 1966, and since then almost every year National Judo Championships are being organized by the Judo Federation of India. (*ABOUT JFI*, n.d.)

The Judo competition at the 1986 Asian Games was held at Saemaul Sports Hall from 1 to 4 October 1986 and contested in eight weight classes, for only men. This was the first competition of Judo for Asian Games. ("Judo at the 1986 Asian Games," 2023)

Judo, which is translated as the "gentle way", teaches the principle of flexibility in the application of technique. This is the flexible or efficient use of balance, leverage, and movement in the performance of Judo throws and other skills. Skill, technique, and timing, rather than the use of brute strength, are the essential ingredients for success. For example, in classes you may learn how to give way, rather than use force, to overcome a stronger opponent. The principles of Judo, such as "Maximum Efficiency" and "Mutual Welfare and Benefit", can also be used in our dealings with others in life. The goal is to develop oneself to the maximum extent possible, always striving for perfection, so that you can contribute something of value to the world. (Judo Info | Online Dojo)

Performance Of Judo, Wrestling and Boxing



The Judo Federation of India (JFI) is the national governing body for judo in India, responsible for the development and promotion of the sport across the country. The organizational structure of the JFI is critical to the effective management and administration of

judo in India, and comprises several key components. At the top of the organizational structure is the executive committee, which consists of elected members who oversee the overall management and administration of the JFI. The executive committee is responsible for establishing policies and regulations for the development of judo in India, as well as managing finances, marketing, and communication for the organization. The technical committee is another important component of the JFI's organizational structure. The technical committee is responsible for the technical development of judo in India, including the training and development of athletes, coaches, and officials. The committee is rescamps and or developing coaching and training programs, organizing training camps, and selecting athletes to represent India in national and international competitions. The state associations form another key component of the JFI's organizational structure. There are 29 state associations in India, each responsible for promoting judo at the state level. The state associations are affiliated with the JFI and are responsible for organizing local competitions, training camps, and other events to promote judo in their respective states.

The organizational structure of the Judo Federation of India plays a critical role in the development and promotion of judo in the country. By analysing the strengths and weaknesses of the current structure, it may be possible to identify areas for improvement and develop strategies to enhance the growth and success of judo in India.

Indian judo players have made significant progress and achievements at the international level in recent years. While the sport is still relatively new in India, the country has produced several talented athletes who have made their mark on the global stage**.** One of the most notable achievements in recent years was the gold medal won by judoka Avtar Singh at the 2016 South Asian Games in Guwahati. Singh also won a bronze medal at the Asian Judo Championships in 2017, becoming the first Indian judoka to win a medal at that level. Another Indian judoka, Vijay Kumar Yadav, won a gold medal at the 2019 Commonwealth Judo Championships in England. Yadav also won a bronze medal at the Asian Judo Championships in 2019, further establishing his credentials as one of India's top judokas. Other Indian judo players have also had success at various international competitions, including the Asian Games, the World Championships, and the Olympic Games. Some of the notable names in this regard include Sushila Devi Likmabam, Shushila Likmabam, and Garima Chaudhary.

While Indian judo players have achieved significant success at the international level, there is still room for improvement. Indian judokas face several challenges, including a lack

of proper infrastructure and training facilities, as well as limited financial support from the government and private sector. These factors make it difficult for Indian judokas to compete at the same level as athletes from more developed judo nations.

Media plays a crucial role in the promotion and development of any sport, including judo. In India, media coverage of judo is essential for creating awareness about the sport and inspiring more people to take it up. One of the keyways in which media can promote judo is through coverage of major competitions and events. This can include live broadcasts of matches, highlights packages, and interviews with players and coaches. By giving exposure to the sport in this way, media outlets can help to build interest and enthusiasm among viewers and create a fanbase for judo in India. Another way in which media can promote judo is through profiles and features on players and coaches. By sharing stories of their struggles and successes, media outlets can help to create heroes and role models for aspiring judokas. This can inspire more people to take up the sport and work towards achieving their own goals. However, there is also a lack of media coverage of judo in India, particularly in comparison to more popular sports such as cricket and football. This can make it difficult for judo to gain the exposure and recognition it deserves. This lack of coverage can also make it difficult for aspiring judokas to find the information and resources they need to pursue the sport. To address this issue, it is important for media outlets to give more attention to judo and to provide coverage of major competitions and events. It is also important for the judo community in India to actively engage with media outlets and work to build relationships and partnerships that can help to promote the sport.

Statement of the problem

The statement of the problem is to analyse the current issues and remedial measures of judo in India.

Objectives of the Study

1. To describe the current organizational structure of the national judo sports institutes, including its hierarchy, reporting lines, the roles and responsibilities of key personnel.
2. To assess the achievement of Indian Judo Players at the international level.
3. To understand financial sources at various levels.
4. To assess the awareness and understanding regarding Judo as a sport in the country.
5. To examine the role of media in the promotion of judo in the country.
6. To assess the availability of infrastructure in the game of judo.

7. To Propose practical and tailored remedial measures, encompassing coaching programs, athlete support systems, infrastructure development, policy changes, and international collaborations, to address the identified issues in the Indian Judo community.

Delimitation of the study

- The study is delimited to national-level judo players, coaches, administrators, etc.
- The study is delimited to the organizational structure of national sports institutions.
- The study is delimited to financial sources.
- The study will be delimited to media in the promotion of judo in the country
- The study will be delimited to examine the availability of infrastructure in the game of judo.

Limitations of the study

- The truthfulness and personal motivations of the individuals who are being interviewed or filling out questionnaires could be limiting factors for this project.
- Personal interest and willingness of the subject to participate in the study.

Significance of Study

1. The study will help concerned departments/organizations to make policies regarding the promotion and development of judo.
2. It will also helps to frame strategies to boost judo's performance.
3. It will enables them to provide necessary resources, infrastructure, and training opportunities to nurture promising Judo athletes, thereby enhancing India's performance at national and international levels.
4. It will help to identify gaps and deficiencies in terms of training centers, coaching staff, equipment, and competition venues.
5. It will help policymakers and sports organizations to plan and allocate resources effectively.

6. It will help to understand the current state of Judo in India & help to increase participation in judo.
7. It will help to do strategic planning to enhance the visibility of Judo through various media channels.
8. This will enable administrators to establish robust coaching and officiating programs.
9. This study will help to enable focused policy revisions, enhancing sports governance for Judo in India by streamlining administration and improving resource allocation within the sport.
10. This study will offer vital insights into sports management, addressing specific challenges in Indian Judo. It stands as a crucial reference for future studies, fostering ongoing progress in the sport.

Chapter II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The researcher has attempted to locate literature related to the study in this chapter. A summary of previous studies related to the topic of the study has been identified and used as a source of information for the better conduct of the study.

(Singh1 & Bali2, 2020) sports is an extremely important component for the overall development of our nation. India in the last few years has made steady progress in the field of sports. Keeping in view the Khelo India programme has been introduced to revive the sports culture in India at the grass root level by building a strong framework for all sports played in our country and establish India as a great sporting nation. This program costing Rs. 1756 crore will be spent on 2018-20 to 2019-20 period. This game program will be used as a tool for personality development, community development, economic development, and national development. Ministry of Finance on 28th October, 2015, had advised this Department to suitably restructure the Centrally Sponsored Scheme into a Central Sector Scheme and divided State Governments throughout India by dividing the states into six zones, i.e., Northern, Central, E astern, North E astern, Southern and Western zones. This paper explores fully the contents of Kheloindia scheme such as details of scheme, its components, infrastructure, administration, financial implications, monitoring and many more.

(Kharade, 2019) this paper gives a diagram of the game Infrastructure improvement in India likewise featuring the present situation of sports infrastructure in India in regard of Government strategies and effect of sports on urban infrastructure. The Indian government is investigating the potential outcomes of permitting FDI (remote direct interest) in multi-brand retail in sports. India is facilitating a progression of universal games, which are probably going to support the retail showcase and furthermore it will confront a few difficulties in sports infrastructure. Many outside sports industry have demonstrated enthusiasm for entering the Indian market.

(Baloni, 2015): this study was conducted entitled, “A Study of Factors Influencing the Development of Women Football in India”. Hare the researcher analysis three aspects social,

psychological, and management. The main objectives were to see the present status of social, psychological, and management aspects and factors in the development of women's football in India. Based on the finding of the study, as far as social factors are concerned, the three most important ones were: the coach's support and encouragement, teammates' support, and parents' support. Among the most encouraging and influential "psychological factors" were "enjoyment abstracted from the sport itself", "love of the sport" and "dedication" towards sport. A "fair selection process" and "availability of coaches" were the only factors that were significant in the development of women's football in India, namely "results and performance in national/state championships" that boosted their confidence. As a result of all interviews, the findings `concluded that "parents and school/college teachers" provided moderate support"

(Nair, 2015) the purpose of this study was to make a critical analysis of management of sports in the Sports Authority of India (SAI) Training Centers. To achieve the purpose of the study, the investigator delimited the study to SAI Training Centers functioning in Southern Region of SAI, which consisted of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu. The investigator collected both primary and secondary data on the functioning of SAI training centers. Apart from the data collected from the Training centers of Southern Region, primary data on the functioning and management of sports opined by different categories of people like, officials, coaches, athletes and physical educationists were collected from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu States on the following: 1. General Functioning 2. Planning 3. Staffing 4. Organising 5. Controlling 6. Directing 7. Talent Identification and Training.The questionnaire administered consisted of 55 questions spread among the above dimensions and administered among 400 respondents 80 from each state consisting of officials, coaches, athletes and physical education professionals. The differences among five states of SAI Southern Region were statistically analysed using ANOVA. If significant F ratio was obtained, Scheffe's confidence interval was calculated to determine differences between paired means. of the groups. In all cases 0.05 level was fixed to test the hypothesis of this study. The results of the study proved that that there was significant relationship between admitted strength and achievements at international, national and state level competitions of SAI training centres, significant relationship between coaches employed and achievements at national and state level competitions. The analysis of opinions among proved that management of sports in SAI training centres are being done with well laid down general administrative policies, planning, staffing, organising, controlling, directing, talent

identification and training and there were no significant differences among different states of SAI Southern Region training centres.

Chapter III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides a detailed account of the methodology employed in the present study, which encompasses the study's design, strategy, and specific techniques utilized to achieve the research objectives in a justified manner. The methodology used in the current study is thoroughly explained, including the various components involved such as the questionnaire, interview questions condensation, data sources, tools, questionnaire administration, and statistical technique.

Selection Of the Subjects

For the current study, the required information will be collected using purposive sampling method. The participants selected for the study will include judo players from different national sports institutes in India. Additionally administrative staff, coaches will be included as a subject for the study.

Consideration of the Questionnaire

After having a thorough understanding of literature's, It has identified several crucial factors that play a vital role in the development of national sports institutions for Judo in India. Consequently, the following aspects will be considered for the current research problem:

1.The organizations/Institutions of Judo in the country.

2.Financial management, including funding and sponsorship for these organisations' /institutions.

3.Promotional strategies such as media and marketing tactics for these organisations / institutions.

Collection of the Data

The collection data will be based on the self- made questionnaire and interview, the Questionnaire will be administered through purposive sampling of 200 which will be including players, coaches, administrative officers, Post bearers, media, sponsors, or promoters.

Statistical Technique

After collecting the data, it will be analysed in the following way:

A. Descriptive statistics

B. Chi-Square.

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